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INFORMATION CONCERNING

TAY I.



Some of the Principal Navies of the World

A SERIES OF TABLES COMPILED TO ANSWER POPULAR INQUIRY



Office of Naval Intelligence April, 1913

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1913



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PREFACE.

The Navy Department is so frequently in receipt of letters from all parts of the country requesting information for debating societies, journals, and periodicals, as well as individuals, concerning the relative strength of the principal naval powers, the types of vessels building or built, and facts concerning the type of battleship popularly known as *Dreadnought*, that it has directed the Office of Naval Intelligence to prepare tables which will substantially make reply to the greater part of such letters.

Under these instructions the Office of Naval Intelligence has compiled the following tables from the best available data; and while these tables may be regarded as substantially correct, it is possible that inaccuracies may occur, for the reason that few countries besides the United States publish all the data concerning their fighting strength, and even greater efforts are being made abroad to maintain

secrecy.

Tables I, II, III, IV, and V were compiled April 1, 1913, and are here reproduced.

T. S. Rodgers,

Captain, U. S. Navy, Director of Naval Intelligence.

OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE,

Navy Department, April, 1913.

(3)

TABLE I.

RELATIVE ORDER OF WARSHIP TONNAGE.

Present order (tonnage con	mpleted).	As would be the case if vessels now building were completed.				
Nation. Tonnage.		Nation.	Tonnage.1			
Great Britain	2, 007, 247	Great Britain	2, 483, 545			
Germany	865, 984	Germany	1, 133, 878			
United States	763, 132	United States	929, 351			
France	627,787	France	807, 717			
Japan	471, 962	Japan	616, 528			
Russia	286, 930	Russia	595, 807			
Italy	224, 837	Italy	413, 882			
Austria	198, 159	Austria	260, 751			

¹ Estimated.

TABLE III.

PERSONNEL.

[Apr. 1, 1913.]

Rank.	England.	France.	Germany.	Japan.	United States.
Admirals of the fleet	3		2	1	11
Admirals	12		5	7	
Vice admirals	22	15	12	17	
Rear admirals	55	30	21	45	² 24
Captains and commanders	644	360	351	292	212
Other line officers	2,473	1,467	1,811	1,818	1,471
Midshipmen at sea	558	60	398	154	0
Engineer officers	872	505	529	683	
Medical officers	593	³ 390	322	4 368	317
Pay officers	685	211	259	341	221
Chaplains	139		28		23
Warrant officers	2,675	5 2, 445	2,615	1,520	697
Enlisted men	115,079	55, 760	60, 920	42, 043	47, 469
Marine officers	457		170		316
Enlisted men (marines)	⁶ 20, 943		⁷ 5, 826		9, 866
Total	145, 210	61, 243	73, 269	47, 289	60, 617

¹ The Admiral of the Navy.

² The United States now has, temporarily, as extra numbers, due to promotion for war service, and to officers restricted by law to engineering duty only on shore only 8 flag officers, 23 captains, 6 commanders, 10 lieutenant commanders, and 1 lieutenant.

⁸ Includes pharmacists and apothecaries.

⁴ Includes pharmaceutical officers.

[•] Includes adjutants, premier mattres, and mattres of all branches.

[•] Includes 3,130 men of the Coast Guard.

Marine infantry and seaman artillery.

TABLE IV.

VESSELS BUILT.

[Apr. 1, 1913.]

	Battle- ships, Dread- nought type.1	Battle- ships.2	Battle cruis- ers.3	Ar- mored cruis- ers.	Cruis- ers.4	De- stroy- ers.	Tor- pedo boats.	Subma- rines.	Coast defense vessels.
England	16	40	8	34	6 74	6 144	49	70	0
Germany	11	20	3	9	39	118	9	26	3
United States	8	24	0	11	15	42	19	23	4
France	0	20	0	20	10	78	157	75	2
Japan	2	13	0	13	14	58	54	13	2
Russia	0	8	0	6	9	98	14	31	2
Italy	1	8	0	9	5	24	48	18	0
Austria	2	6	0	3	4	12	40	6	6

¹ Battleships having a main battery of all big guns (11 inches or more in caliber).

Battleships of (about) 10,000 tons or more displacement, and having more than one caliber in the main

³ Armored cruisers having guns of largest caliber in main battery and capable of taking their place in line of battle with the battleships. They have an increase of speed at the expense of carrying fewer guns in main battery, and a decrease in armor protection.

⁴ Includes all unarmored cruising vessels above 1,500 tons displacement.

[•] Includes smaller battleships and monitors. No more vessels of this class are being proposed or built by the great powers.

⁶ Includes vessels of colonies.

TABLE V.

VESSELS BUILDING OR AUTHORIZED.

[Apr. 1, 1913.]

	Battle- ships, Dread- nought type.	Battle cruisers.	Cruisers.	Destroy- ers.	Torpedo boats.	Submarines.
England 1	11	2 2	² 14	² 40	. 0	² 16
Germany 3	6	3	4	12	0	4 6
United States	5	0	0	14	0	23
France	7	0	0	8	0	20
Japan 5	1	4	0	2	0	2
Russia 6	7	4	2	9	0	8
Italy	7	0	2	11	21	2
Austria	2	0	3	6	12	7

¹ England has no continuing shipbuilding policy, but usually lays down each year 4 or 5 armored ships with a proportional number of smaller vessels.

Note.—Vessels undergoing trials are considered as completed.

The following vessels are not included in the tables: Ships over 20 years old from date of launch unless they have been reconstructed and rearmed within 5 years; torpedo craft over 15 years old; transports, colliers, repair ships, converted merchant vessels, or any other auxiliaries; vessels of less than 1,500 tons, except torpedo craft; torpedo craft of less than 50 tons.

Table V includes vessels authorized but not yet laid down, as well as those actually under construction.

² Includes vessels of colonies.

³ Germany has a continuing shipbuilding program, governed by a fleet law authorized by the Reichstag. For 1913 there are authorized 2 battleships, 1 battle cruiser, 2 cruisers, 12 destroyers. Eventual strength to consist of 41 battleships, 20 armored cruisers, 40 cruisers, 144 destroyers, 72 submarines.

^{4 \$4,760,000} authorized for experiments and further construction.

^{§ \$78,837,569} authorized to be expended from 1911 to 1917 for the construction of war vessels.

⁶ Russian shipbuilding program provides for the completion by 1918 of 4 battle cruisers, 8 small cruisers, 36 destroyers, and 18 submarines Four battle cruisers and two cruisers have been contracted for and are included in the above table.

TABLE VI.

BATTLESHIPS AND ARMORED CRUISERS PRIOR TO THE DREADNOUGHT TYPE.

[Apr. 1, 1913.]

,		Built.1	
	Num- ber.	Tons.	Guns, 8-inch and larger.
GREAT BRITAIN.			152 12"
Battleships	40	589, 385	8 10"
Datuicalip	10	000,000	52 9.2"
Armored cruisers	34	406, 800	68 9.2"
		200,000	30 3.2
GERMANY.	00	0.40.000	(40 11"
Battleships.	20	242, 800	40 9.5"
Armored cruisers	9	94, 245	6 9.5"
minored cruiscis	ð	31, 210	44 8.3"
UNITED STATES.			ſ 28 13″
Battleships	24	323, 858	68 12"
	1		136 8"
Armored cruisers	11	140 005	16 10"
Armored cruisers	11	149, 295	32 8"
FRANCE.			70 12"
Battleships	20	286, 005	10 10.8"
		7	72 9.4"
Armored cruisers	20	201, 724	68 27.6"
JAPAN.			52 12"
Battleships	13	191, 380	32 10"
			6 8"
Armored cruisers	13	138, 483	{ 16 12"
	- (1	7	50 8"
ITALY.		7	16 12"
Battleships	8	96, 100	8 10"
		-	56 8"
Armored cruisers	9	74,020	{ 19 10"
			6 8"

¹ Ships over 20 years old from date of launch not included.

^{27.6-}inch, largest caliber carried.

TABLE VII.

DREADNOUGHT TYPE OF BATTLESHIPS, WITH CONTEMPORARIES OF OVER 18,000 TONS DISPLACEMENT, AND ARMORED CRUISERS OF INVINCIBLE TYPE (NOW CALLED BATTLE CRUISERS).

				1			
*		Built	·		Buildin	ıg.	Number author-
	Num- ber.	Tons.	Guns.	Num- ber.	Tons.1	Guns.1	ized up to Apr. 1, 1913, but not yet building or ordered.
GREAT BRITAIN. Battleships	16	334; 350	60 13.5" 100 12"	} 11	291, 100	60 13.5" 40 15"	} 25
Battlecruisers	8	160, 800	16 13.5" 48 12"	2	55, 000	16 13.5"	
Battleships	11	236, 490	{ 78 12" 48 11"	} 6	156, 220	\[\begin{cases} 40 & 14'' \\ 20 & 12'' \end{cases} \]	}
Battle cruisers	3	64, 364	28 11"	3	81, 000	20 12" 10 11"	}
Battleships Battle cruisers	8	167, 650	80 12"	5	140, 000	50 14"	1
FRANCE. Battleships				7	161, 884	30 13.4" 48 12"	} 4
Battle cruisers JAPAN. Battleships Battle cruisers	2	41, 600	24 12"	1 4	30, 000 110, 000	10 15" 32 14"	
RUSSIA.		• • • • • • • • •					
Battleships Battle cruisers				7 4	158, 540 128, 000	84 12" 48 14"?	
Battleships Battle cruisers	1	18, 600	12 12″	7	167, 100	{ 20 14" 62 12"	}
AUSTRIA. Battleships Battle cruisers	2	40, 020	24 12"	2	40, 020	24 12′′	

1 Estimated.

² Estimates 1913-14.

TABLE VII-Continued.

DREADNOUGHT TYPE OF BATTLESHIPS, WITH CONTEMPORARIES OF OVER 18,000 TONS DISPLACEMENT, AND ARMORED CRUISERS OF INVINCIBLE TYPE (NOW CALLED BATTLE CRUISERS)—Continued.

		Built	•		Buildin	g.	Number author-
	Num- ber.	Tons.	Guns.	Num- ber.	Tons.1	Guns.1	ized up to Apr. 1, 1913, but not yet building or ordered.
BRAZIL. Battleships Battle cruisers	2	38, 500	24 12"	1	27, 500	14 12"	
Battleships Battle cruisers		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		2	56, 000	24 12"	1
CHILE. Battleships Battle cruisers				2	56, 000	20 14"	

¹ Estimated.

TABLE VIII.

BATTLESHIPS, ARMORED CRUISERS, AND CRUISERS (SCOUTS) OF THE SIX PRINCIPAL NAVAL POWERS, LAUNCHED 1906-1912.

Year.	Bat- tle ships.	Ton- nage.	Arm- ored cruis- ers. ¹	Ton- nage.	Cruis- ers.	Ton- nage.	Total.	Total tonnage.
GREAT BRITAIN.								
1906	3	. 50, 900	2	29, 200			5	80, 100
1907	3	55, 800	4	66, 350			7	122, 150
1908	2	38, 500			1	3, 300	3	41,800
1909	2	39, 150	1	18,750	6	25, 920	9	83, 820
1910	3	63,000	1	26, 350	4	18,660	8	108, 010
1911	5	115, 500	3	63, 950	5	22,620	13	202,070
1912	4	100,800	1	27,000	5	24, 900	10	152,700
Total	22	463, 650	12	231, 600	21	95, 400	55	790, 650
GERMANY.								
1906	2	25, 964	2	22, 832	2	6,790	6	55, 586
1907					2	6,988	2	6, 988
1908	4	74, 408	1	15, 550	2	7,824	7	97, 782
1909	3	67, 320	1	19,000	3	12, 843	7	99, 163
1910	1	22, 440	1	22, 637			2	45, 077
1911	3	72,000	1	22, 637	4	21,652	8	116, 289
1912	2	48, 220	1	25,000	2	9, 652	5	82, 872
Total	15	310, 352	7	127,656	15	65, 749	37	503, 757
UNITED STATES.								
1906	1	16,000	2	29,000			3	45,000
1907					3	11, 250	3	11, 250
1908	3	52,000					3	52,000
1909	2	41, 825					2	41, 825
1910	1	21, 825					1	21, 825
1911	2	52,000					2	52,000
1912	2	54,000					2	54,000
Total	11	237, 650	2	29,000	3	11, 250	16	277, 900

¹ Includes battle cruisers.

TABLE VIII—Continued.

BATTLESHIPS, ARMORED CRUISERS, AND CRUISERS (SCOUTS) OF THE SIX PRINCIPAL NAVAL POWERS, LAUNCHED 1906-1912—Continued.

Year.	Bat- tle- ships.	Ton- nage.	Arm- ored cruis- ers. ¹	Ton- nage.	Cruis- ers.	Ton- nage.	Total.	Total tonnage.
JAPAN.								
1906	1	19, 350	1	13, 750			2	33, 100
1907	1	19, 800	2	29, 200	2	5, 380	5	54, 380
1908					1	1, 350	1	1, 350
1909								
1910	1	20, 800					1	20, 800
1911	1	20, 800			3	15,000	4	35, 800
1912			2	55,000			2	55,000
Total	4	80, 750	5	97, 950	6	21, 730	15	200, 430
FRANCE.								
1906			1	13, 428			1	13, 428
1907	1	14, 636	1	13, 779			2	28, 415
1908			1	13, 779			1	13,779
1909	5	90, 145					5	90, 145
1910	1	18, 029					1	18, 029
1911	2	46, 184					2	46, 184
1912	2	46, 184					2	46, 184
Total	11	215, 178	3	40, 986			14	279, 256
RUSSIA.								
1906	3	42,000	3	31,000			6	73,000
1907	1	16, 600	1	8,000			2	24, 600
1908	-,							
1909								
1910								
1911	4	92,000					4	92,000
1912								
Total	8	150, 600	4	39,000			12	189, 600

¹ Includes battle cruisers.

TABLE IX.

PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BATTLESHIPS RECENTLY COMPLETED OR APPROACHING COMPLETION.

			10						
Date of completion.	Feb., 1909	Mar., 1910	Jan., 1911	Nov., 1911	Nov., 1912	Oct., 1909	Aug., 1911	Aug., 1912	Apr., 1910
Date launched.	July, 1907	Feb., 1909	Sept., 1909	Aug., 1910	Oct., 1911	Mar., 1908	Sept., 1909	Mar., 1911	Nov., 1908
Maxi- mum thickness armor belt.	inches.	93	12	12	12	ලා සැපැ	Q) (0)44	12	11
Torpedo	7.0	~~	es	3	es	9	9	9 {	2
Battery.	[10 12"	[10 12" [20 4"	[10 12" [16 4"	[10 13.5" [20 4"	[10 13.5" [24 4"	[12 11" [12 6"	12 12"	10 12"	10 12"
Complement.	800	800				950	086	1,000	940
Draft.	Feet.	27	27	273	273	261	27	27	27
Beam.	Feet. 82	84	85	881	88	88	92	95	85
Length between perpen- diculars.	Feet. 490	200	510	545	555	452	515	535	510
Displace- ment.	18,600	19, 250	19, 900	22, 500	24,000	18,602	22, 440	24, 110	20,000
De- signed speed.	21	21	21	21	3 21	19	21	21	3 21
	Bellerophon (Great Britain).	Vanguard (Great Britain)	Neptune (Great Britain)	Orion (Great Britain)	King George V (Great Britain).	Nassau (Germany)	Helgoland (Germany)	Kaiser (Germany)	North Dakota (United States).

TABLE IX—Continued.

PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BATTLESHIPS RECENTLY COMPLETED ON APPROACHING COMPLETION-Continued.

			14						
Date of completion.	Aug., 1911	Sept., 1912		Jan., 1908	Aug. 1911		Apr., 1911	May, 1912	Dec., 1912
		1911 Se	1912	1907 Ja	1909 Au	1912		1910 ME	
Date launched	Dec., 1909	Jan.,	0ct.,	May,	Jan.,	Sept., 1912	Apr., 1907	Oct.,	Aug., 1910
Maxi- mum thickness armor belt.	Inches.	11	12	11	8.6	103	6	6	6
Torpedo tubes.	- 53	-23	4	22	4	4	5	10	~~
Battery.	10 12"	12 12" 21 5"	10 14" · 21 5"	4 12" 10 7.6"	4 12" 12 9.5"	12 12" 22 5.5"	4 12"	12 12"	12 12" 20 4.7"
Complement.	950	1,040	1,070	892	089	915	932	1,000	1,030
Draft.	Feet. 283	281	283	263	273	29	273	273	273
Beam.	Feet.	93	95	793	84	883	84	8	87
Length between perpen- diculars.	Feet. 510	554	565	439	476	541	460	200	520
Displace- ment.	21,825	26,000	27,000	14, 636	18,029	23, 092	19,800	20,800	18,600
De- signed speed.	20₹	203	21	18	194	20	20	203	23
	Utah (United States)	Arkansas (United States)	New York (United States)	Vérité (France)	Voltaire (France)	Paris (France)	Aki (Japan)	Kawachi (Japan)	Dante Alighieri (Italy)

		Sept., 1912	Jan., 1910	
Aug., 1911	June, 1911	June, 1911	Sept., 1908	Sept., 1911
12	6	11	6	. 12
89	0	4		22
13 12"	12 12" 20 4.7"	12 12"	12 12" 22 4.7"	12 12" 12 6"
86		1,000		1,050
273	273	26	25	28
85	35	68	84	951
554	590	492	200	575
22,340	23,000	20,010	19, 250	28,000
22	23	21	21	223
Conte di Cavour (Italy)	Sebastapol (Russia)	Viribus Unitis (Austria)	Minas Geraes (Brazil)	Moreno (Argentine)

TABLE X.

PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BATTLE CRUISERS AND ARMORED CRUISERS RECENTLY COMPLETED OR APPROACH-ING.

	Date of completion.	June, 1908	Feb., 1911	Oct., 1912	July, 1911	Oct., 1909	Sept., 1910	Sept., 1911	Feb., 1911		July, 1908
	Date launched.	Mar., 1907	Oct., 1909 1	Apr., 1911	Mar., 1908 J	Apr., 1908 (Mar., 1909 S	Apr., 1910 S	Oct., 1907	May, 1912	Dec., 1906 J
	Maxi- mum thickness armor belt.	Inches.	7	6	7	7	7	10	- 4	11 1	ت [
	Torpedo tubes.	70	64	63	2	4	4	4	es .	00	41
	Battery.	8 12"	8 12"	8 13.5"	14 7.6"	12 8.3" 8 6"	8 11" 10 6"	10 11"	4 12" 8 8"	8 14" 16 6"	4 10"
ION.	Complement.	750	092	950	740	820	006	1,012	850		950
ING COMPLETION	Draft.	Feet. 26	263	273	27	263	27	27	26	273	25
D 5 NT	Beam.	Feet.	80	883	70 1	80	87	196	753	92	73
	Length between perpen- diculars.	Feet. 530	555	099	515	499	561	610	450	089	203
	Displace- ment,	17, 250	18,750	26, 350	13,779	15, 550	19,000	22, 637	14, 600	27, 500	14, 500
	De- signed speed.	25	25	29	23	24	26	26	22	27	22
		Indomitable (Great Britain).	Indefatigable (Great Britain).	Princess Royal (Great Britain).	Waldeck Rousseau (France).	Blücher (Germany)	Von der Tann (Germany)	Moltke (Germany)	Kurama (Japan)	Kongo (Japan)	Montana (United States)

TABLE XI.

TIME REQUIRED TO BUILD SOME RECENT BATTLESHIPS OF THE FIVE PRINCIPAL NAVAL POWERS.

		,	,	,	4
Names.	Ton- nage.	Date of contract or order.	Keel laid.	Launched.	Commissioned.
GREAT BRITAIN.					
Bellerophon	18,600	Sept., 1906 1	Dec., 1906	July, 1907	Feb., 1909
Superb	18, 600	Dec., 1906	Feb., 1907	Nov., 1907	May, 1909
Collingwood	19, 250	Oct., 1907 1	Feb., 1908	Nov., 1908	Apr., 1910
Vanguard	19, 250	Mar., 1908	Apr., 1908	Feb., 1909	Mar., 1910
Neptune	19, 900	Nov., 1908 1	Jan., 1909	Sept., 1909	Jan., 1911
Monarch	22, 500	Dec., 1909	Apr., 1910	Mar., 1911	Apr., 1912
Thunderer	22, 500	Dec., 1909	Apr., 1910	Feb., 1911	June, 1912
King George V	24, 000	Nov., 1910	Jan., 1911	Oct., 1911	Nov., 1912
GERMANY.					
Nassau	18, 602	May, 1906 1	Aug., 1907	Mar., 1908	Oct., 1909
Westfalen	18, 602	Oct., 1906	Aug., 1907	July, 1908	Nov., 1909
Posen	18, 602	Apr., 1907	July, 1907	Dec., 1908	May, 1910
Rheinland	18, 602	Apr., 1907	July, 1907	Sept., 1908	Apr., 1910
Helgoland	22, 440	July, 1908	Dec., 1908	Sept., 1909	Aug., 1911
Kaiser	24, 110	Sept., 1909 1	Dec., 1909	Mar., 1911	Aug., 1912
UNITED STATES.					
South Carolina	16,000	July, 1906	Dec., 1906	July, 1908	Mar., 1910
Michigan	16,000	July, 1906	Dec., 1906	May, 1908	Jan., 1910
Delaware	20,000	Aug., 1907	Nov., 1907	Feb., 1909	Apr., 1910
North Dakota	20,000	Aug., 1907	Dec., 1907	Nov., 1908	Apr., 1910
Utah	21, 825	Nov., 1908	Feb., 1909	Dec., 1909	Aug., 1911
Wyoming	-26, 000	Oct., 1909	Feb., 1910	May, 1911	Sept., 1912
FRANCE.					
Vérité	14, 636	May, 1902	, 1903	May, 1907	Jan., 1908
Voltaire	18, 029	Dec., 1906	June, 1907	Jan., 1909	Aug., 1911
Danton	18, 029	May, 1906 1	Jan., 1908	July, 1909	Feb., 1911
JAPAN.		11111			
Satsuma	19, 350	——, 1904 ¹	May, 1905	Nov., 1906	Apr., 1910
Aki	19, 800	——, 1905 ¹	Mar., 1906	Apr., 1907	Apr., 1911
Kawachi	20, 800	, 1908 ¹	Apr., 1909	Oct., 1910	Apr., 1912

TABLE XII. BATTLESHIPS AND BATTLE CRUISERS 1 AUTHORIZED, 1907-1912.

	1907		1907		1907 1908 1909		19	10	19	11 .	. 19	12
,	B. S.	В. С.	B.S.	B. C.	B. S.	B. C.	B.S.	B. C.	B. S.	B. C.	B.S.	в. с.
Great Britian	3		1	1	6	2 4	4	1	4	1	4	
Germany	2	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	1	1
United States	1		2		2		2		2		1	
Japan	2	2						1	1	3		
France							2		2		3 3	

¹ Armored cruisers able to take position in line of battle.

TABLE XIII.

NAVAL EXPENDITURES.

Year.	England. Germany.		United States.	Japan.	France.	
1906	\$167, 525, 238	\$58, 405, 200	\$104, 508, 719	\$19, 231, 945	\$60, 025, 405	
1907	159, 758, 177	69, 210, 400	99, 693, 298	41, 076, 145	57, 394, 167	
1908	160, 074, 573	80, 229, 800	129, 972, 971	40, 312, 533	58, 941, 096	
1909	181, 936, 341	² 97, 722, 800	136, 935, 199	35, 870, 061	61, 064, 096	
1910	206, 541, 168	² 103, 302, 773	131, 404, 640	37, 542, 184	74, 102, 439	
1911	215, 996, 391	1 107, 232, 000	² 126, 405, 509	1 42, 944, 329	2 80, 371, 109	
1912	1 228, 430, 064	¹ 110, 715, 043	² 123, 151, 539	1 46, 158, 216	² 81, 692, 832	
1913	1 235, 213, 489	¹ 111, 288, 618	140, 800, 643		1 89, 028, 626	

¹ Estimates.

² Authorized.

² Includes two authorized by colonies. ³ Includes one to replace the Liberté.

TABLE XIV.

COST OF SOME OF THE CAPITAL SHIPS RECENTLY COMPLETED.

					•
Name.	Type.	Nation.	Displace- ment.	Year com- pleted.	Total cost.
Superb		England	18,600	1909	\$8, 158, 828
Neptune	B. S	do	19,900	1911	8, 411, 497
Hercules	B. S	do	20,000	1911	8, 087, 690
Orion	B. S	do	22, 500	1912	9, 337, 709
Monarch	B. S	do	22, 500	1912	9, 182, 657
Lion	B. C	do	26, 350	1912	10, 065, 562
Nassau	B. S	Germany	18, 602	1909	1 8, 748, 880
Helgoland	B. S	do	22, 440	1911	1 11, 209, 800
Von der Tann	B. C	do	19,000	1910	1 8, 726, 508
Moltke	B. C	do	22, 637	1911	1 10, 491, 040
Satsuma	B. S	Japan	19, 350	1910	² 9, 262, 800
Aki	B. S	do	19,800	1911	2 8, 764, 800
Danton	B. S	France	18,030	1911	9, 641, 707
Voltaire	B. S	do	18,030	1911	10, 520, 000
Minas Geraes	B. S	Brazil	19, 250	1910	8, 863, 843
Michigan	B. S	United States	16,000	1910	6, 805, 924
South Carolina		do	16,000	1910	6, 683, 485
Delaware	B. S	do	20,000	1910	8, 034, 994
North Dakota	B. S	do	20,000	1910	8, 472, 150

¹ Amount appropriated.

² Approximately.

TABLE XV.

AIR CRAFT.

[Apr. 7, 1913.]

	Mili- tary dirigi- bles.	Private dirigibles (estimated).	dirigi- bles biplanes, aero- planes planes (esti-		Private aero-planes (estimated).	Avia- tion fields.	Pilots (mili- tary and civil- ian).	Manu- fac- turers.
		•	Army.	Navy.				
Austria:			-				-	
On hand	5	2	40	6	35			
Ordered	3					3	60	5
England:								
On hand	3	3	101	40	154			
Ordered	4		47	20		31	382	21
France:								
On hand	13	5	45	50	1,000			
Ordered	7					39	1, 200	20
Germany:								
On hand	17	·10	15	52	200			
Ordered	5					36	320	15
Italy:								
On hand	8	0	10	00	100			
Ordered	2		3	30		14	200	
Japan:								
On hand	2	0	2	0	5			
Ordered	1					3	20	
Russia:								
On hand	9	0	25	0	150			
Ordered	10		0			8	118	
United States:								
On hand	(1)	0	20	`5	1,000			
Ordered			3	1		13	320	6

1 One dirigible, which is practically useless, is on hand.

The number of pilots can be given only approximately. There are a great many more under instruction who have not received their certificates as pilots.

Alarge number of the private aeroplanes are experimental machines. On account of the great number of experimental aeroplanes constructed, it is impossible to state the number of actual manufacturers definitely.

FOREIGN SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The total naval estimates for 1912-13 amount to \$228,430,064, as compared with \$216,036,101 for the preceding year, while for 1910-11 the amount was \$197,597,906. The total estimate includes a supplementary estimate of \$4,817,835, and an increase of the enlisted personnel by 1,500 men.

The actual standard of new construction which the admiralty has in fact followed during recent years has been to develop a 60 per cent superiority in vessels of the *Dreadnought* type over the German navy

on the basis of an existing fleet law.

The shipbuilding program authorized for 1912-13 provides for the following new construction: Four large armored ships, 8 lightly armored ships, 20 destroyers, a group of submarines, 1 coast-guard cruiser, 4 oil-tank steamers, 1 water-tank vessel, and 2 tugs.

During the year there were completed the battleships Conqueror and Thunderer, each of 22,500 tons displacement; the Centurion and King George V, of 24,000 tons; as well as the battle cruiser Princess Royal, of 26,350 tons, a sister ship of the Lion; and the New Zealand, of 18,800 tons.

Of four battleships authorized in 1910 two have been completed, and of those of the 1911 program the Iron Duke and Marlborough were launched this fall. These ships are of about 26,400 tons displacement. The four battleships of the 1912 program are, according to press reports, to be armed with eight 15-inch guns, to displace 27,500 tons, and have a designed speed of 25 knots. Two of these ships were laid down in October, while the contracts for the other two were awarded in November. The battle cruiser Tiger, authorized in 1911, has been laid down, and will displace approximately 28,000 tons. All capital ships now building, excepting those of this year's program, will be armed with 13.5-inch guns.

The contracts for the eight lightly armored cruisers were awarded during October. These ships, according to the First Lord of the Admiralty, are to be "the smallest, cheapest, and fastest vessels, protected by vertical armor, ever projected for the British navy."

The contracts for the 20 new destroyers have been awarded. It is believed that these vessels will have a displacement of 1,000 tons.

Of the submarines authorized, neither the number nor the size has been officially announced.

GERMANY.

The total naval estimate for 1912–13 amounts to \$110,715,043, as compared with \$107,232,000 for 1911–12.

The fleet law has been amended so as to provide by 1920 a fleet to comprise 41 battleships, 20 large cruisers, and 40 small cruisers, an increase of 3 battleships and 2 small cruisers. It is proposed to build 6 submarines yearly, and by allowing a life of 12 years to maintain an establishment of 72 boats. The amendment further provides for the maintenance in full commission of about four-fifths of the fleet.

The naval appropriation bill for 1912–13 authorized the following new construction: One battleship, 1 battle cruiser, 2 small cruisers, 12 destroyers, 6 submarines, and 1 submarine salvage ship. As usual, there is an increase in the personnel to meet the increased needs of the service. Provision is made for 282 additional officers and 5,454 enlisted men.

During the year there were completed the battleships *Oldenburg* of 22,435 tons, the *Kaiser* and *Friedrich der Grosse* of 24,110 tons displacement. The battle cruiser *Goeben* has been completed; she has a displacement of 22,632 tons, mounts ten 11-inch guns, and on trials attained a speed of 28.6 knots.

FRANCE.

The total naval appropriation for 1912 amounts to \$81,692,832, as compared with \$80,371,109 appropriated for 1911.

The shipbuilding program authorized for 1912 provides for the following new construction: Three battleships, 9 submarines, and 1 transport. The original program authorized two battleships, but a third was provided for to replace the *Liberté*.

There has been no addition of capital ships to the fleet during the year, but increased activity has become manifest in all shipyards, and work on the new construction is progressing rapidly. Nine destroyers and several submarines have, however, been completed during the year.

The battleships of the 1912 program will mount ten 13.4-inch guns in center-line turrets. A four-gun turret is under consideration for future ships.

JAPAN.

The total naval estimate for the year 1912–13 amounts to \$46,-158,216, an increase of \$2,926,971 over the estimates for 1911–12. The unexpended balance of the existing appropriation, "Expenses for maintaining naval preparation," amounts to \$123,839,443, to be expended in six years, up to and including 1916–17. The allotment for maintenance and construction for 1912–13 amounts to \$24,144,446, as against \$21,768,673 for the year 1911–12.

During the year the following ships have been completed: The battleships *Settsu* and *Kawachi*, both of 20,800 tons, armed with twelve 12-inch guns; and three 4,950-ton cruisers, the *Yahagi*, *Hirado*, and *Chikuma*; two 600-ton destroyers and one submarine.

The battleship Fuso, authorized in 1911, has been laid down. She is to have a displacement of approximately 30,000 tons and mount 14-inch guns. Three battle cruisers of the 1911 program have been laid down in Japan. They are of the Kongo class, 27,500 tons displacement, armed with 14-inch guns, and a designed speed of 29 knots.

RUSSIA.

The naval estimates for 1912, ordinary and extraordinary expenditures, amount to \$84,630,780. This is an increase over the budget as voted last year of \$28,061,933.

The naval program as prepared under the direction of the minister of marine and authorized by the Duma includes the following items: (1) For new construction, fitting out and enlargement of ports, etc., \$221,450,000. (2) For completion of ships building and current expenses, \$403,245,000. Item (1) constitutes the small shipbuilding program which is to be executed in five years.

The new construction includes 4 battle cruisers, 4 protected cruisers, 36 destroyers, and 12 submarines for the Baltic, 4 protected cruisers for the Black Sea, 2 protected cruisers and 6 submarines for the Pacific. It was decided that the annual installments should be asked for as separate yearly credits.

The only addition to the fleet during the year has been the *Novik*, a destroyer of 1,260 tons displacement, with a speed of 36 knots. There are under construction, however, 7 battleships of 23,000 tons, 4 battle cruisers of 28,000 tons, 9 destroyers, and 6 submarines.

ITALY.

The naval appropriation for 1912-13 amounts to \$41,893,420. Of this amount \$21,722,536 is for the maintenance of existing vessels and for new construction now in hand or to be commenced.

The naval appropriation law does not specify the number or type of ships to be laid down, this being left to the discretion of the navy department, but the following new construction has been decided upon: Two battleships, 6 destroyers, 6 torpedo boats, and 6 submarines.

During the year there were completed the battleship *Dante Alighieri*, of 18,600 tons displacement, mounting twelve 12-inch guns in four center-line turrets, 1 scout cruiser of 3,220 tons, besides several torpedo craft and submarines.

There are under construction, besides the 2 battleships provided for this year, 5 battleships, 2 scout cruisers, and several torpedo craft and submarines.

AUSTRIA.

The total naval estimates for 1912 amount to \$28,167,714. Referring to the program adopted by the Austro-Hungarian delegations in the autumn of 1910, which authorized an expenditure of \$63,417,200 for shipbuilding in six installments during the years 1911 to 1916, inclusive, the amount apportioned for this year for new construction is \$13,601,000, which is to be expended on the ships now building. The amount apportioned for 1912 (\$13,601,000) was increased by the granting of an extraordinary credit of \$8,120,000 on October 14, 1912, by the delegations. The total amount appropriated for the navy for the year 1912 is, therefore, \$36,287,714. The only new construction provided for this year is one mining vessel of 1,000 tons displacement.

During the year the battleship *Viribus Unitus*, of 20,010 tons displacement, mounting twelve 12-inch guns in four center-line turrets, has been added to the fleet. Three battleships, 3 small cruisers, 6 destroyers, 12 torpedo boats, and 7 submarines are under construction.

SPAIN.

Spain, in 1908, provided a program for the upbuilding of her navy, as follows:

	Tons each.
3 battleships of about	. 15,000
3 torpedo-boat destroyers	. 350
24 torpedo boats	. 180
4 gunboats of about	

ARGENTINA.

Argentina has provided for a program of 2 large battleships and 12 destroyers and authorized increasing the program, if required, to 3 large battleships and 16 destroyers.

BRAZIL.

In December, 1904, Brazil provided for a shipbuilding program, which has since been modified (put into execution in 1907), and now includes:

3 battleships.

2 scout cruisers.

10 torpedo-boat destroyers.

All of the above vessels except one battleship have been completed and delivered to Brazil. The third battleship is now under construction in England.

PROGRAMS FOR 1913-14.

The programs for 1913-14, so far as they have been determined or published, are as follows:

GREAT BRITAIN.

The total naval estimates for 1913–14 amount to \$235,213,489 as compared with \$228,430,065 for the year 1912–13 (including the supplementary estimate). The principal increases occur under the heads of Pay of Personnel, Victualing and Clothing, and Naval Armaments. The increase in personnel is due to the requirements of new ships being placed in commission and under construction. The total number of officers and men will reach 146,000. The total cost of new construction is \$77,662,162.

The estimates provide for the laying down during the year of 5 capital ships, 8 light cruisers, 16 destroyers, and a group of submarines. An additional battleship, the gift of the Federated Malay States, has been contracted for. The Canadian Government has under consideration a bill which provides for a grant of £7,000,000 to the Crown, for the construction of three first-class ships.

GERMANY.

The total naval estimates for 1913-14 submitted to the Reichstag in the latter part of November, 1912, amount to \$111,288,618. The ordinary recurring expenditure is \$46,935,805; the nonrecurring ordinary expenditure is \$52,179,113; the extraordinary expenditure is \$12,173,700; this is an increase over last year's (1912-13) final estimates (the ordinary estimates and the supplementary estimates being taken together) of \$573,574.

Increase of personnel is provided as follows: Two hundred and twenty-three additional officers, 6,125 enlisted men. The total strength of the personnel of the Navy will in 1913 be 3,394 officers and 69,495 men.

The provisions for new ships are according to the program laid down in the fleet law, and provide for the construction of 2 battle-ships, 1 battle cruiser, 2 small cruisers, 1 gunboat, 1 torpedo-boat flotilla (12 boats), and \$4,760,000 for submarine construction and experiment. The construction of a new imperial yacht was also appropriated for.

FRANCE.

The naval estimates for 1913-14 submitted to the Chamber of Deputies carries a total appropriation of \$89,028,626. Of this amount \$22,946,738 is for new construction and provides for the laying down of 2 battleships, 3 destroyers, 3 submarines, and 1 river gunboat. It also includes the first installments for the two battle-

ships provided in the fleet law for 1914. Those two ships were to have been begun January 1, 1914, but recent advices indicate that they will be laid down in October, 1913.

A further increase in the present shipbuilding program is under

discussion.

RUSSIA.

The naval estimates for 1913-14 amount to \$118,643,820. This is an increase over the revised estimates of 1912-13 of \$36,624,187. This increase is in accordance with the shipbuilding program of June 23, 1912, known as the Small Shipbuilding Program, which provides for 4 battle cruisers, 8 cruisers, 36 destroyers, and 12 submarines, and the previous arrangements for ships to be built for the Black Sea and the Baltic. The principal items of this increase are as follows: New construction of ships, \$16,878,390; armament, \$8,810,722; naval ports, \$8,104,558.

JAPAN.

The Ashai states that a scheme drawn up by Admiral Takarabe for the expansion of the Navy estimates, based on an imaginary enemy, disposing of 21 battleships, has been accepted. It provides at present for the construction of 3 *Dreadnoughts* of the most powerful type and for the eventual carrying out of a scheme of [8 *Dreadnoughts*, 4 battle cruisers, 8 scouts, and 40 destroyers, at a cost of £36,500,000. It was originally proposed to build 8 *Dreadnoughts*, 8 battle cruisers, 16 scouts, 48 destroyers, costing £54,000,000, but this scheme was cut down to meet financial exigencies.

ITALY.

The total naval appropriation for 1913-14 amounts to \$49,550,147. This is an increase of \$7,691,116 over the appropriation for the preceding year.

The enlisted strength is increased by 2,000 men, namely, from

33,000 to 35,000.

AUSTRIA.

The naval estimates for 1913 amount to \$28,959,168. Of this amount \$13,885,200 constitutes the extraordinary credit for new construction allotted for the year 1913, and \$15,073,968, the ordinary expenditure. Under these two heads the total amount available for new construction is \$15,976,100. The personnel is hereby increased as follows: 1 rear admiral, 3 captains, 5 commanders, 31 lieutenants, 12 midshipmen, 5 medical officers, 27 engineers, 6 paymasters, and 1,500 petty officers and men. The strength will be increased from 14,000 to 21,000 men in 1916.

The naval estimates for 1914, submitted to the Austrian Delegations in March, 1913, carries the first installments for the construction of three *Dreadnoughts* to replace the ships of the Monurch class.

CONTINUOUS SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMS.

GERMANY.

Year.	Battle- ships.	Armored cruisers.	Small cruisers.
1908	3	1	2
1909	3	1	2
1910	3	1	2
1911	3	1	2
1912	12	1	2
1913	1	1	2
1914	1	1	2
1915	1	1	2
1916	1 2	1	2
1917	1	1	2 2

¹ Includes one additional ship under the amendment.

The fleet law amended June 9, 1912, now provides for an establishment, in 1920, of 41 battleships, 20 large cruisers, and 40 small cruisers, all less than 20 years old, and 144 torpedo craft and 72 submarines, less than 12 years old. The last amendment carried an increase of 3 battleships and 2 small cruisers, and further provides that about four-fifths of the fleet shall be kept in full commission.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Great Britain has no fixed program, but her policy now is to develop a supremacy of 60 per cent in vessels of the *Dreadnought* type over the German Navy on the basis of an existing fleet law.

² Includes one additional ship outstanding from the fleet law.

FRANCE.

On March 30, 1912, the French Government adopted a ship building program which provides for the completion by 1920 of 13 battleships and 6 scout cruisers. This new construction is to be laid down as follows:

Year.	Battle- ships.	Scout cruisers.	Year.	Battle- ships.	Scout cruisers.
1912	3	0	1916	0	- 0
1913	2	0	1917	2	2
1914	2	0	1918	0	2
1915	4	0	1919	0	2

RUSSIA.

The naval program as prepared under the direction of the Minister of Marine and authorized by the Duma includes the following items: (1) For new construction, fitting out and enlargement of ports, etc., \$221,450,000. (2) For completion of ships building and current expenses, \$403,245,000. Item (1) constitutes the small shipbuilding program which is to be executed in five years.

The new construction includes four battle cruisers, four protected cruisers, thirty-six destroyers, and twelve submarines for the Baltic, two protected cruisers for the Black Sea, two protected cruisers and six submarines for the Pacific. The amount available for 1912–13 is \$103,515,000. It was decided that the annual installments should be asked for as separate yearly credits.

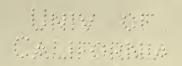
ITALY.

Italy has a shipbuilding program extending to the year 1917–18. A certain sum is allowed each year for new constructions and the maintenance of the fleet. The number and type of ships to be laid down each year is determined by the Minister of Marine, therefore it is not possible to know what vessels are to be built until the navy department has made its decision.

AUSTRIA.

The present shipbuilding program expires in 1915 with the completion of the four battleships authorized in 1911. An additional program is under consideration.

No other countries have continuous shipbuilding programs.



REFERENCE BOOKS.

PROBABLY MAY BE FOUND IN A PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Navy Yearbook (Pulsifer).—Giving annual appropriations and various acts relating to the Navy, beginning 1883; alphabetical list of all United States vessels, with data on same; list of vessels of the principal navies of the world, etc. Printed as a congressional document.

Fighting ships (Jane).—Giving a detail description of all fighting ships and showing silhouettes, plans, and elevations of ships, description of uniforms, lists of naval bases, etc.

The Naval Pocketbook (Clowes).—Giving detail description of indi-

vidual ships, lists, and numbers, data concerning guns, etc.

The Naval Annual (edited by Viscount Hythe).—Giving a series of essays on the navies of the world, lists, and numbers, and plan and elevation of principal ships.

For recommendations to Congress and reports of the various

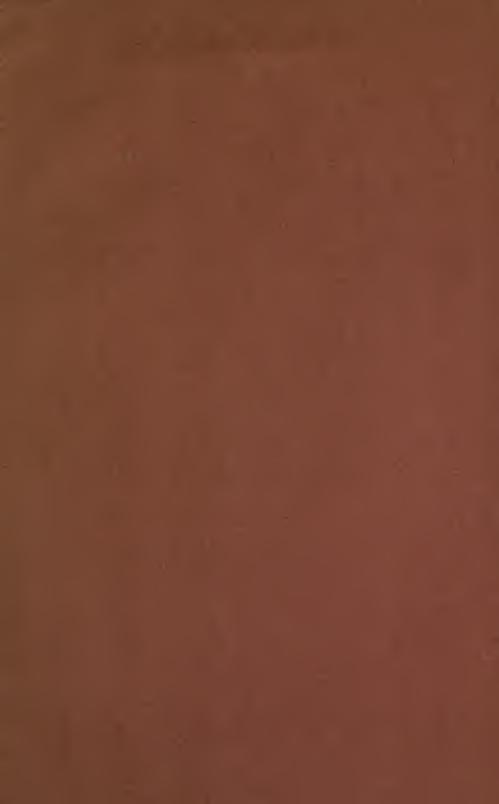
bureaus, see annual reports of the Secretary of the Navy.

The tables of "Warship tonnage" and "Sea strength" (Tables I to V, ante) of the principal naval powers are published annually by the Office of Naval Intelligence.

(29)







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